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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., THURSDAY EVENING,

**JANUARY 10, 1918** 

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# NATIONAL INTEREST CENTERS IN SUFFRAGE MEASURE

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA AGREE ON SEPARATE PEAC FERMS

## **ITALIAN FRONT BURIED IN SNOW**

Austro-German Offensive Brought to End, at Least Temporarily—Enemy Guns Roar in Area of Arras. Russo-Central Powers' Peace Emissaries Resume Discussion at Brest Litovsk.

Bulgaria and Russia have concluded a separate peace, according to circumstantial advices by way of Switzerland. If a separate adjustment between these nations has been reached it seems probable that it was because Bulgaria found no difficulty in subscribing to the bolshevik formula of no annexations and no indemnities so far as Russia was concerned. Bulgaria has desired no Russian territory, seeking her acquisitions from Rumania and Serbia. It was for Serbia's assistance, however, that Russia prepared for war under the old regime, her mobilization after Austria had threatened Serbia being made the occasion for Geramny's declaration of war.

Turkey likewise has been seeking a separate peace with Russia, but according to today's advices, the bolsheviki have declined to entertain the Ottoman proposal, requesting the Turks to participate in the general conference between the central powers and Russia.

ENEMY HALTED BY

DEEP SNOWFALLS

Closing Vital Link in Commu-

nication From Austria South-

ward Threatened.

Italian Headquarters in Northern

Italy, (Wednesday) Jan. 9. (By the

Associated Press.)-The enemy's

winter campaign appears to have been

interrupted seriously, if not halted

definitely, by heavy snowfalls dur-

ing the last twenty-four hours.

The snow covers the mountain front

Monte Grappa, which is the central

point of the operations between the

Piave and the Brenta rivers, has three

feet of snow while further north the

positions occupied by the enemy are

buried to a much greater depth. The

snow barrier is operating strongly

against the enemy, as they are on the

higher summits, while the Italians are

on the lower ground sloping toward

On Monte Grappa, which is the dom-inating summit held by the Italians, and on Monte Pertica and Monte Ca-

prile nearby, held by the enemy, the cannonade fell off today and there was

little activity beyond patrol move-ments. Most of the soldiers are busy

clearing the mountain paths so as to

permit the steady movement of sup-plies. Huge tractor snowplows are

May Close Alpine Pass.

In addition to the interruption at the immediate front, the heavy snowfall may close the enemy's line of commu-

nication from Austria southward into

The principal route runs through the Stelvio, an Alpine pass, and has a

railway down to Trent and thence to Primolano, which is only ten miles from Monte Grappa and the fighting

front. It is this route which has been open up to this time and has given the

While the lower section is not

blocked, indications are that Stelvio pass, which is the vital link in the route, is blocked by from ten to fifteen

est pass in Europe, exceeding 9,000 feet, and conects the Adige valley of Austria with the Adda valley of Italy.

Snows in that section invariably are followed by avalanches which further block the valleys and available out-

lets.
The enemy's eastern communications

into the Friuli region are similarly, but it is believed not seriously, af-

The railway line running southward along the upper Piave is blocked by heavy snows and avalanches. Further

east the route to Gorizia which passes through the transalpine pass of Feis-tritz, is snowbound, though two other

routes across the Carso range are less affected.

The indications are that the enemy

will be unable to carry on any large operations, particularly on the moun-

ain front front, during the period that

London, Jan. 10 .- The bolshevik

within a few days cancelling the Russian national debt, telegraphs the cor-

NATIONAL DEBT

his communications are snowbound.

TO CANCEL RUSSIAN

feet, and connects the Adige valley

enemy direct communication to

of trucks for carrying food and

being used and sledges are taking

the plain.

munitions.

Italy.

to a depth of from three to five feet.

From Petrograd comes a report, based on a newspaper statement, that representatives of Germany now in Petrograd are seeking to have Sweden act as a means of communication with Great Brittain, France and Italy. The German delegations in Petrograd which are represented as seeking this mediation through the Swedish legation there were understood originally to have been charged only with commercial and other similar negotiations outside the realm of major political affairs.

Reports from Petrograd that the belshevik government intends to repudiate Russia's foreign debt are reiterated today in newspaper dispatches to England. A similar report late last year was denied shortly after it became current.

According to unofficial reports from the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk, the Russians are insisting upon the removal of the negotiations to Stockholm. The Germans are represented as apparently undecided what course to take.

From bolshevik sources comes the report of the defeat of Gen. Kaledines and Gen. Dutoff, the Cossack leaders, who have been resisting the bolshevik in the Don region and elsewhere in South Central Russia. The latter general is reported in flight, with revolutionary soldiers and the red guard in pursuit, while Gen. Kaledines is said to be in retreat.

Snow has come to the aid of the Italians and the Austro-German offensive apparenty has reached a halt if not an end. The whole mountain front where the enemy had been making slight but steady gains, is buried under from three to five feet of snow, making infantry operations impossible and hampering the Austro-German supply lines.

Heavy snowfalls in the Alps are reported to have blocked the heavy communication system in the Trentino and Caria, leaving them only two lines across the Venetian plains to the Piave which would be of no help to the snowbound troops between Lake Garda and the Plave. The enemy troops on the eastern bank of the Plave are not troubled so greatly by the snow but previous efforts to cross the river in force have failed.

On the western front the opposing guns have been active near the Scarpa, in the Arras area; northeast of Ypres, and northeast of Verdun. The Ger-mans have failed thus far to take counter measures against the successful French sortie in the Woevre.

British merchantmen lost during the last week equal the losses of the previous week, when eighteen of more than 1,600 tons and three of less than that tonnage were sunk by submarines or mines. The French report the loss of one merchantman as compared with nine the previous week.

Peace emissaries of Russia and the Peace emissaries of Russia and the central powers are meeting at Brest-Litovak. It is reported that the first discussion revolved around the selection of a meeting place which has not yet been decided upon. It is added, however, that a settlement probably will be reached. The Russian government has refused Turkey's offer of a separate peace and has informed that country that she must participate in country that she must participate in

President Wilson's message has been indorsed without reservation by the British labor party and British public men, from the labor, socialist and lib-eral parties. Attention is now directed to Germany and Russia to see what effect the message will have on the people's of those countries. It is felt in London that the German govern-ment may be compelled to answer the president's address because of the continued differences between the milita-rists and nonmilitaritsts in Germany.

FREEL TRUST OCKED GOVERNMENT

Senate Inquiry Committee Told of Failure to Get Ship Plates at Reduction.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Charges that "steel trust" officials blocked a plan by which the government was to get steel for ship plates at one-third less than it is paying were made before the senate committee investigating shipbuilding today by L. P. Featherstone, president of the Texas Steel company, of Beaumont, Tex.

Featherstone's motion proposed to

company, of Beaumont, Tex.
Featherstone's motion proposed to sell to the government ore lands in Texas and coal properties in Alabami and erect a steel plant at Beaumont to make steel ship plates at about \$45 a ton as against \$65 other steel companies are charging the government. His plan, he said, was referred by the shipping board to the council of national defense and thence to a subcommittee on which were Charles Schwab and other officials of large steel companies. steel companies.

"They turned me dow. on the ex-cuse that the government was not prepared to go into business for it-self," said Featherstone. "I might not have expected anything different from the crowd of dollar a year men who were beneficiaris of high prices."

#### ITALIAN SHIP MILAZZO SUNK IN EARLY DECEMBER

New York, Jan. 10.—The big Italian steamship Milazzo, 11,477 tons gross register, was sunk during the early part of December by a German submarine while the ship was in Mediterranean waters, according to word received in shipping circles here today. It is understood no lives were lost.

## FOOD SITUATION IN EUROPE CRITICAL.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The situation in Europe is regarded so critical that the foodd administration is planning to release an additional 90,000,000 bushels of wheat despite the fact that the normal export surplus had been shipped by the middle of December. The American people will be asked to make up the deficiency.

The demand from the allies is so insistent that the food administration has decided to

administration has decided to take a chance on a shortage in the spring to meet in part their needs. If consumption is not reduced officials see a possible shortage of flour in the United States in May before the new wheat crops come in

Food administration officials are seriously considering ask-ing congress for legislation to force wheatless days, and are taking up with millers and bakers the subject of mixed flours and the baking of war

Representative Lever, author of the food control bill, is drawing legislation now to make wheatless days compulsory and the food administration, it is understoor, has given its approval to the new measures.

understands the decree will contain these provisions: First-All loans and treasure

held by foreign subjects abroad or in Russia are repudiated. Second—Loans and treasury bonds held by Russian subjects possessing more than 10,000 rubles in capital are repudiated .

Third-Loans and treasury bonds held by Russian subjects possessing capital in loan scrip or deposits not exceeding 1,000 rubles are to receive 5 per cent interest on the nominal value of the loan and those possessing 10,000 rubles are

to receive 3 per cent. Fourth-Workmen and peas-ant holding 100 rubles worth of loans or bonds may sell their holdings to the state at 75 per cent. of its nominal value. Those holding six hundred rubles worth may sell it at 70 per cent. of its nominal value.

#### CAVALRYMEN CLASH WITH

INDIANS; TEN CAPTURED Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 10.-A detachment of American cavalry sent into Bear valley, twenty-five miles west of Nogales, yesterday to observe trails, Agrees With Senator.

#### POWDER PLANT MAY CLOSE FOR LACK OF COAL

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 10.-Closure of the du Pont powder plants at Pompton Lakes and Haskell, engaged exclusively on war work, was declared to be only a matter of a few hours by the management today unless fuel were received promptly.

#### PERSHING REPORTS DEATH THREE SOUTHERN MEN

Washington, Jan. 10.-Gen. Pershing today reported that Private T. H. Sharpe, signal corps, was killed on Jan. 7 as the result of an airplane accident. There were no details given. L. K. Sharpe, his father, lives

at La Marque, La.
The following deaths from natural causes also were reported:
Private Dewitt Martin, stevedores,
Jan. 7, pneumonia; Lamar, Miss.
Private James Elley, quartermaster respondent at Petrograd of the Man-corps, J chester Guardian, The correspondent City, La. Jan, 7, pneumonia; Morgan

## CATHOLIC HOSPITAL IN OTTAWA PARTLY BURNED

Ottawa, Ontario, Jan. 10.—
Heroic efforts by nuns and
nurses saved all but four of
158 patients in the Water
Street General hospital here
today when fire broke out and
destroyed a part of the building. A child who was strapped
to a bed with weights fastened
to an injured leg was burned
to death.

In all, four children lost their
lives. An approximate esti-

In all, four children lost their lives. An approximate estimate says the damage amounted to \$100,000. The victims, the oldest of whom was 4 years of age, were patients in the institution. One woman died from shock after being carried out.

## **SEPARATE PEACE** WITH BULGARIA IS CONCLUDED

Russia Signs Agreement Ending War, Resuming Diplomatic and Economic Relations.

**CENTRAL POWERS CONSENT** 

Minister Appointed to Petrograd; Consul to Odessa.

Right of Ferdinand's Kingdom to Voice in International Danube Commission Recognized.

Borne, Jan. 10 .- A separate peace agreement has been signed by Russia and Bulgaria, the Bund reports. A Bulgarian correspondent of the Bund says Premier Rados-layoff read the following dispatch from Brest-Litovsk in parliament:

"War between Russia and Bulgaria ceases. Diplomatic and economic relations between Russia and Bulgaria are resumed. Russia and Bulgaria are resumed. Russia ecognizes Bulgaria's right to nonlimite delegate to be international Delube countission. The first peace is thus concluded with the concent of Bulgaria's allies."

the consent of Bulgaria's allies."

The Bund says Bulgaria has appointed a minister to Petrograd and a consul to be stationed at Odessa, and has ordered the resumption of navigation to Odessa.

Bulgaria took part with Germany, Austria and Turkey in the first nego-tiations at Brest-Litovsk and it has been assumed that no peace terms would be agreed to by the central powers except in concert. However, advices yesterday giving the names of those who took part in the first ses-sion of the Brest-Litovsk conferences, when they resumed this week, made no mention of a Bulgarian representative.

King Said to Have Opposed Move. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is credited with opopsing the formula peace without annexations or indemnities, declaring Bulgaria should retain territory she had won. This would not interfere with a peace between Russia and Bulgaria, however, inasmuch as the territory Bulgaria desires consists of parts of Serbia and Ruma-Premier Radoslavoff was quoted effect that Bulgaria had accepted the Russian proposals, providing for ending the war, restoring commercia treaties in effect before the war and settling the Danube question.

#### Crozier Not to Blame.

Scretary Baker said he thought a federal powder plant advisable, but declared the present powder supply adequate for present needs.

Senator Nw askd if there was mistake of judgement when the Lusi-ania was sunk, in not beginning preparations for war.

"It would have been very wise," Mr. Baker replied, "if a dozen years ago the ordnance department had begun preparations. To be perfectly frank, think Gen. Crozier is not entirely to blame. In season and out he has rec-ommended ordnance expansion." Secretary Baker denied that the first American contingents sent abroad were not completely equipped. All sent then and since, he declared, have had adequate, standard equipbut that recent contingents de-

pend for automatic rifles and artillery on French sources. Senator Wadsworth asked if the

clashed with a band of Yaqui Indians, capturing ten, one of whom died at Nogales of wounds, according to a telegram today from the commandant at Nogales.

POWDER PLANT MAY

Agrees With Senator.

"You never can have too much," Mr. Baker replied, "but the program fully engages the resources of the country as they ought to be. Every country's artillery program has grown every month during the war.

Secretary Baker assented to Senato Wadeworth's statement that the war. Wadsworth's statement that the war was a competition of industries, and that whichever produced the most materials and men would wear out the

opposition. "That is the present aspect of it,"

#### SNOW, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM



sistent: it's obnoxious, don't you know, and very inconsistent with our go; but my perverse disposition makes me want what I can't get,

and since they've said no sugar, I CAN YOU SQUARE A CIRCLE! A CIRCLE: want more than ever yet. The weather? Probably and slightly warmer snow and slightly warmer tonight. Friday, probably snow and moderate-

## AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE OF SUBSTANTIAL SIZE NOW AND READY FOR ACTIVE SERVICE

Total Number Men in Field and Training Camps Is One and Half Times as Large as Any Force Mobilized by This Nation, Asserts Secretary Baker to Senate Investigating Committee - Morale of Enemies Certain to Be Depressed by Realization That American Democracy Has Neither Blundered

Nor Hesitated.

Washington, Jan. 10 .- Secretary Baker today replied to criticisms of his department's conduct of the war, in a long and exhaustive prepared statement presented to the senate military committee.

Conceding delays and errors of judgment in so vast an undertaking Secretary Baker epitomized his reply in these words:

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army.

America now has in France an army of "substantial" size ready for active service, Secretary Baker today told the senate war investigating commit-

Officers and men, he explained, have been trained specially for modern warfare, independent lines of communication and supply are in process of construction, and great programs have been formulated for the production of new instruments of war.

Arms of the most modern and effective kind, the secretary declared, have been provided for every soldier in France and are available for every fighting man who can be sent to France in 1918.

An army of nearly a million and a half men is now in the field or in training at home and abroad, he asserted. The subsistence of the army, he continued, has been above criticism, while its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete.

"I state the foregoing conditions of the war department's problem, and some of the results attained, for two purposes," he said. "In the first place, the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to or-ganize the manpower and the mate-rial power of the nation, and second, our army in France and our allies are rial power of the nation, and second, our army in France and our allies are entitled to have the benefit resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered

hesitated. No Army Raised So Quickly. "No army of similar size in the his-tory of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly.

provision has ever been made the comfort, health and general well-being of an army." The secretary gave the committee an outline of the work of the department and its various bureaus. "On the first day of Aprill, 1917, the regular army," he said, "comprised 5,-791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men,

the National guard in federal service approximately 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserve 4,000 en-listed men. There were also at that time approximately 2,573 officers in the reserve, but as these were on inactive duty they cannot properly be
considered in estimating the strength
of the army of the United States at
that time. On the 31st day of Deof the army of the United States at that time. On the 31st day of December, 1917, the regular army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men; the National guard, of 16,031 officers and 400,900 enlisted men; the national army, of 480,000 men, and the reserve, of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men. In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9,524 officers to 100,856 officers, and from 202,510 men to 1,-428,650 men. 428,650 men.
Nation's Greatest.

"During the war with Spain, the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly six times as great as the maxnumber under arms in the Spanish-American war.

"The total number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force mobilized

by this nation.

"The death rate in forces in the United States from mid-September to the end of December averaged 7.5 per thousand, slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of same age at home," the secretary i. "In 1898, the death rate per thousand was 20.14, or nearly three times as great," he continued. "Our death rate in the army during the year 1916, just before the war, 5 per thousand. Leaving out deaths due to measles and its complications, our rate among all troops in the United States since Sept. 1 has peen about 2 per thousand.

been about 2 per thousand.

"For the fiscal year 1915 congress appropriated for the war department \$158,000,000; for the fiscal year 1916, \$203,000,000; for the fiscal year 1917, \$403,000,000; for the fiscal year 1918, \$7,527,338,716. In other words, taking 1915 as a normal year, the appropriations for 1918 are nearly fifty times

War Department Given Tenth. "The regular appropriations made by congress for all government pures for the fiscal year 1915 \$720,000,000, or nearly one-tenth the 1918 appropriations for the war de

propriations for 1918, \$3,200,000,000 was for the ordnance department, of which contracts amounting to \$1,677,-000,000 already have been placed."

Many of the classes of ordnance ma-terial requiring to be designed, speci-fications drawn and contracts let were wholly unfamiliar to the country's nor-

partment in 1918, \$3,018,000,000 was appropriated, or a sum more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriations for all governmental purposes.

Kept at Main Task.

"I make this statement," continued the secretary, "fully aware that there have been produced before the mem-

have been produced before the members of this committee some expressions of doubt, difference opinion, and disapproval. The war department has spent eight months hearing similar expressions, analyzing them, correcting the conditions out of which they grew, perfecting its organization to prevent their recurrence; and all the while driving on to the accomplishment of the main task.

"My military associates and I ap-preciate the work which this commit-tee has done, and will value suggestions from the committee as a whole, from its individual members, and from every other patriotic citizen which will enable us to carry on this work more effectively and more rapidly."

The secretary declared there were two exceedingly significant figures in his statement, namely, that on the first day of April the ordnance department consisted of 97 officers and the quartermaster-general's department of 347 officers, while they now respec-tively comprise 3,004 and 6,431 officers.

"There was no trained body of men in the country who could have been selected suddenly to assume the high technical and specialized work of these two divisions," he said. "Men of somehat similar training had to be chosen As the work proceeded, subdivision and resubdivision became possible

Results Accomplished.

"On Dec. 15 I was, therefore, in a position to announce a general reorganization, accomplishing the following results:

which Gen. Crozier, Gen. Sharpe, Gen. Weaver, General Crowder, and the chief of staff have been designated to sit with the secretary of war and the assistant secretary of war, and to which council men of capacity, either from the army or from civil life, will be added from time to time. The purpose of the council is that its members can take a large supervisory view of all questions of organization and supply, and give to the gov-ernment the highest value of their talents and experience.

"2. Under Gen. Wheeler, the ma-chinery of the ordnance department is being thoroughly reorganized in preparation for phase of its work upon which it is ations will be conducted under the direction either of officers already in the service, or by men specially chosen from civil life because of their experience and capacity.

"3. The quartermaster-general's department is in process of sim-ilar reorganization and subdivisloning under Gen. Goethals. Here also the efficiency of the department is being strengthened by the the highest capacity to administrate certain of its great subdivisions.

"A new view of the work of council of national defense and of the war industries board is now possible.

### Defense Council's Work. "The council of national defense is, of course, an advisory body without

council, however, was a reconciliation of conflicts and a survey of the national needs and resources. This pur-pose it has served and is serving. The general munitions board and its successor, the war industries board, their committees, were organized by the council for the following purposes: "1. Assign priorities as among the several departments of the government and the allied governments in their demands upon the industries of

the country. Advise as to supplies of materials and labor.

"3. Advise on questions of price.

"4. Secure industrial and labor co-

"5. Avoid enhancement of prices, confusion of industry, exhaustion of labor, and generally to prevent all avoidable evils which might result from the speed and magnitude of the

new operations. "To these objects it was admirably adapted, and it has accomplished great

The initial rush needs are substan-tially supplied. The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines.
"The co-ordination of ally needs with our own purchases has been effected. An agncy exists to prevent conflicts and to adjust those which cannot be

"On the first day of January, 1918, nearly two billion dollars of the appro-priation had been obligated by contracts, or disbursements," said the sec-

retary. Details Staggering. "This business involved accounting, determinations of standards, prices, quantities and the creation of new

manufacturing facilities. "In the woolen goods section alone, the co-operation of over three hundred mills was involved, and the following items give some idea of the extensive character of the operations: There have been purchased over 19,000,000

(Continued on page five.)

#### SUPERINTENDENT KILLED IN POWDER EXPLOSION

wilburton, Okla., Jan. 10.—James signed, speci-racts let were country's nor-The trench of the patterson Powder company, at Patterson, Okla., near here, was killed today when an explomal military practices. The trench here, was killed today when an explo-warfare material alone involves com-mitments of \$282,000,000, Mr. Baker has been learned, Garvin was the only said.

For the quartermaster-general's de- it is expected, will be heavy.

## SUFFRAGE BILL OUTLOOK BRIGHT

With Hard-Fought Goal in Sight, Attention Already Turns to Senate.

Washington, Jan, 10.-With President Wilson's unexpected support and the eleventh-hour indorsement of a republican caucus. the woman suffrage amendment came up in the house today under agreement for a final vote be-

fore adjournment. When the house convened at 11 o'clock suffrage advocates were certain of victory. With the weight of the president's influence to swing doubtful democrats, Rep-resentative Raker, chairman of the suffrage committee declared, the necessary two-thirds would be exceeded by at least fifteen votes,

As the house met, among those op-posed to the amendment, there was a frankness that the president's declaration had probably changed enough some of the opposition still contended it would be hard to break the align-ment against it in the south, Speaker Clark said he expected the vote to come between 5 and 6 o'clock.

vote to come between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Billy Sunday on Hand.

The session of the house was opened with prayer by Billy Sunday, the evangelist, who invoked Divine mercy on the president, the cabinet, the allies, and American soldiers. He referred to the world as sin-cursed, denounced the Germans as a "wolfish pack of Huns" and prayed for peace, in the senate, where the resolution, faverably reported, is now on the calendar awaiting action, an early vote is expected, but with present prospects unfavorable. unfavorable.

Today's debate furnished a spectacu-lar scene. The house was in a happy mood and heard the arguments with applause and laughter. Women packed the galleries. It was a field day for the suffragists and buoyant with the most of the occasion

Foster Opened Fight. Representative Foster, of Illinois, opened the fight by offering the special rule which fixed four hours for general debate and reading of the bill or amendment to begin not later than

Representative Parker, of New Jersey, republican, led off the debate, opposing the amendment. When Representative Cantrell, of Kentucky, told of going to the White House conference last night at which the president approved the amendment,

the house broke out in laughter, ap-plause and jeers. He was not ashamed, he declared, to ask advice of the president. the president.

"This house will follow absolutely his advice," said Cantrell.

"Nothing doing," shouted Representative Ragsdale, democrat, of South

Carolina.

Representative Jeannette Rankin, of Montana, spoke for the resolution, "Nation Needs Its Women." "Nation Needs Its women."
"We are facing a question of political revolution, a question forced to an
issue now by international circumstances," she said. "Every great stances," she said. "Every great women to serve more effectively the has asked the government to permit women to serve more effectively, the national welfare. Today as never be-

fore, the nation needs its women Uses Miss Rankin's Words. Representative Gray, of New Jersey, opposing the resoltuton, recalled that Miss Rankin, when congress voted for war on Germany, said: "I love my country, but I cannot vote for war

"How would you li ke to have con-gress made up of a majority of wo-men before the war is over? he de-manded. The function of women should be the rearing of children, he said For the anti-suffragists, Representative Clark, of Florida, democrat, an-nounced he purposed offering an

nounced he purposed amendment providing for conventions in the different states for the expression the amendment. purpose of passing on the amendment.
Antis Gain Courage.
As the debate wore on the antis seemed to be getting up fresh courage over a nw poll of the house. Some
of the leaders of the opposition declared that on a basis of 408 members present they thought they had a

chance to beat the resolution by four or five votes. The suffragists, how-ever, were little disturbed and remained confident.

Votes Pro and Con.

Representatives Treadway, Massachusetts, and Powers, Kentucky, favored the amendment.

Representative Small, North Carolina, invoked state's rights in

his opposition to the amendment, Representative Dyer, Missouri, favored it, and Representatives Slayden, Texas, and Burnett, Ala-bama, assailed it.

#### ANOTHER COLD WAVE EXPECTED IN SOUTH

Washington, Jan. 10 .- Another cold wave is expected to sweep the south gave warning of a disturbance no over the extreme southwest moving eastward. It will extend through west gulf states Thursday night and Friday, cover the east gulf states Friday and Saturday and reach the south ntic states Saturday night and Sunday.